The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

CUBA.

The Prospective War.

The Government Making Every Preparation.

Fortifying Coast Harbors.

The Ordnance Department Ready to Supply an Army.

Views of General Butler, Vice President Wilson, Senators Cameron, Morton, Sumner, Sherman and Schurz.

The "Virginius" Undoubtedly an American Vessel.

The Indictment of America Against Spain.

The Spanish Side of the Question.

Letters of the Santiago Victims Pleading for Life.

Fortifying the Coast Harbors.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—The Chief of the Engineer Corps has ordered the officers in charge of the coast harbors to put them in proper defence, and torpedoes, with the necessary electrical cable instruments, tackle, etc., to be planted along the coast.

Probable Spanish Spies.

The Navy Department has been informed by the commandant of the New London station that on the night of the 20th two men representing themselves to be naval engineers tried to force their way on board the Dictator, and when resisted by the watchman, they fired at him. They then made their escape.

The Butchery in Cuba.

NEW YORK, November 22.—The *El Cronista*, the Spanish organ in this city, contains a variety of fresh correspondence from Cuba. From this it appears that sixteen men captured on the Virginius, who claimed to be British subjects, and who sought the protection of the British Vice Consul, which Burriel refused to acknowledge, were not neglected by the British authorities at Kingston, Jamaica. After the Vice Consul found his efforts in vain, the British commander at Jamaica took the matter in hand and telegraphed to the Governor of Santiago de Cuba in the following words: "In the interests of the friendly relations existing between our respective Governments, I beg you to delay the execution of the all-ged English subjects captured on the Virginius until the Captain of the British frigate Niobe can communicate with you. The Niobe leaves to day for Santiago."

To this request Burriel replied by telegraph: "I do not possess the authority to accede to the petition you send me. The law must be fulfilled."

The men who claimed to be British subjects were executed without allowing any time for an investigation as to the truth or falsity of their claim.

Captain Fry's appeal to the Spanish authorities is published. In it he asks nothing for himself, but all for the crew, many of whom, he says, were entirely ignorant of the destination of the Virginius when she left Kingston, and for several equally innocent passengers who shielded strongly. Captain Fry closes his letter as follows: "The Consul knows well that I am not pleading for my life. I have not prayed to God for it, nor even my blessed mother. I have neither house nor country. A victim of war and persecution, my way of prosperity being closed to me to such a point that I have not been able to provide bread for my wife and seven children, who know what it is to suffer for the necessaries of life, my life is one of suffering, and I look upon what has happened to me as the task of God; and it is not for me, therefore, to ask favors of any one."

A letter from Senor Alfaro to General Burriel, offering to ransom the Virginius men and to divulge the secrets confined to him if his life is spared, is also published. In this offer Alfaro is joined by seven other Cubans.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Strangers visiting the Navy Yard are not allowed on board the Spanish ship Arapiles. Nearly a thousand men are working in the yard, and the number is being increased daily.

The Washington Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—The steam tug Rescue left Washington this afternoon with one hundred and fifty barrels of powder. The steamer Fortune has had her torpedo spar taken out and will be launched on Monday. An extra force is engaged and extra time made on the Shawmut. The work of recruiting is rather slow, but it is probable that all the men needed will be speedily obtained.

Indignation Meeting in Georgia.

COLUMBUS, GA., November 22.—A large public meeting was held here to-night, to express indignation at the conduct of the Spanish authorities. There was intense enthusiasm, and many resolutions were adopted.

Man-of-War Ordered to Norfolk.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., November 22.—The United States Steamer Mayflower is ordered to Norfolk.

Cubans Opposed to Expeditions.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.—The Cuban Patriotic Association met to-night and protested against the enlistment of men for Cuban expeditions by any other act likely to violate the laws of the United States, and appointed a committee to wait upon the disposition of the large lot of land given the association as would enure to its best advantage.

A Second Attempt to Assassinate Minister Sickles.

NEW YORK, November 22.—A Washington special says an official dispatch to Secretary Fish, received at twelve o'clock last night, says a second attempt was made to assassinate Minister Sickles, and that one thousand troops now guard the American legation at Madrid.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—The report that a second attempt had been made on the life of General Sickles cannot be true, as the Department of State has no information on the subject, nor have any dispatches been received up to a late hour this afternoon from either Madrid or Cuba.

Officers Assigned to Vessels.

A number of officers were assigned to-day to vessels now fitting out for sea.

Preparations for War.

Preparations have been quietly going on under the direction of the Secretary of War, placing our arsenals in a condition to supply the wants of an army in the field in case of war, and looking to the condition of the armament of our fortifications for the successful defense of our harbors against hostile attacks by iron clads. The Ordnance Department of the army at this moment is in most active preparation for a state of war, and is ready to supply an army with an entire equipment of war material, including the most approved breech-loading arms and field and siege batteries of artillery, with every kind of ammunition. The telegraph has been rigorously used in urging forward every preparation to the extent of the ordnance appropriation. The ordnance officers are fully alive to the gravity of the occasion and to the necessity for ample preparation to meet all demands. Should war be the result of our present complications, while from the nature of the case the navy had to take the active initiative, the War Department is fully alive to the crisis in quiet preparation for the future.

Peace Men in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 22.—The following preamble and resolution was passed unanimously by the Board of Trade to-day:

WHEREAS, The barbarous treatment of the persons lately captured off the coast of Cuba by the Spaniards having caused a widespread feeling throughout the United States, [illegible] on the part of the Government the principles of arbitration settled difficulties safely invoked, therefore, recommend the national [illegible] peaceable arbitration for [illegible] that while we denounce the [illegible] local authorities of Cuba, we [illegible] those who are struggling to establish a republican form of government in [illegible]

Meeting in Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, November 22.—But one sentiment prevails over the Virginius atrocity. An overflowing separation or war meeting last night condemned with a resolution that when the Administration finds it necessary to declare war to vindicate the honor of the nation, the people of Utah, without distinction of party, will rally to the support of the Government. Public feeling was at high to-day to avenge the insult to the flag, and to free Cuba.

Another Regiment of Volunteers.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., November 22.—The citizens of Devalls Bluff held a meeting on Wednesday, and adopted resolutions tendering a regiment of 1,000 men, armed and equipped, for service in behalf of the republic of Cuba. The citizens of Little Rock have a meeting on Tuesday night to express their indignation at the Cuban butchery.

Ex-Secretary Boutwell Opposed to War with Spain.

CHICAGO, November 22.—Ex-Secretary Boutwell lectured here to-night on "Finances and the Public." In the course of his lecture, referring to Cuban matters, he deprecated the idea of war, counseled moderation, and argued that our sympathies and moral aid ought to be given to Spain in her effort to establish a republic.

Cubans Journals on the Situation.

NEW YORK, November 22.—A telegram from Havana on the 21st gives the following from the *Diario*:

We do not consider it within the bounds of justice or reason that war should result from the capture of the Virginius and the legal consequences, but if the conflict comes, let us emulate the examples of Carthage, Numancia and Laquatum, and make the Spanish race in Cuba the admiration of the American hemisphere.

The *Voz De Cuba* believes the question will be settled by diplomacy, nevertheless it praises the activity of the artillery and engineer corps in repairing the fortifications, which will in a short time be in perfect condition.

The War Feeling Subsiding in Washington and Madrid.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—The Spanish question is everywhere discussed with more calmness than last week, and the impression seems to prevail to a greater extent than heretofore that there will be no war between the United States and Spain. The tone of the Spanish Ministry continues friendly, and a disposition is manifested to act in all the matters in controversy in such a way as will preserve peace between the two nations. The only important communication received to day from Madrid was by the Spanish Minister, Admiral Polo, who communicated its contents to Secretary Fish. The Spanish Government contradicts the report of any hostile manifestations against the American Minister, and says that General Sickles is treated with consideration and respect, and that some intemperance of language of the monarchial press was promptly silenced by a threat of immediate punishment.

Movements of War Vessels.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The monitor Dictator, from New London, arrived to-day, in tow of two large steam tugs.

KEY WEST, November 23.—The United States steamer Worcester, flag ship of the North Atlantic fleet, has arrived.

The President on Our Warlike Preparations.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Washington specials to New York papers contain the following:

During an interview with a prominent Senator, President Grant is said to have used the following language: "When the Government makes every preparation for an aggressive or defensive policy, to put its navy and army in everything to make the army effective up to the limit of calling for troops, you can put whatever construction you please on such activity. If I were to judge of such movements as a civilian, I should say they were warlike. I do not remember of anything of the kind having been done in this country which was not a preface to peace or satisfaction for our offended honor. So far I believe our history sustains me in this assertion. If my message to Congress does not convey this idea, it will be because I forgot the the words in which to express it."

Another Monitor for the North Atlantic Squadron.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.—The monitor Manhattan, convoyed by the Powhattan, will leave for Key West to-morrow.

Views of Gen. Butler.

SPAIN HAD NO RIGHT TO SEARCH THE VIRGINIUS—THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT IS TO TAKE CUBA AND SETTLE WITH SPAIN AFTERWARDS.

During an interview with a reporter of the Boston *Globe*, Gen. Butler said he hardly knew whether he ought to trust himself to give an opinion upon the Cuban complications, because he was an original Cuban, and made one of the Lone Star League at the time of the execution of Lopez and Crittenden under a Democratic Administration." But after reviewing the circumstances attending the Virginius outrage, he expressed the following opinions:

Although the Cubar rebellion has been going on five years or more, yet the Spanish Government has always refused to recognize a state of belligerency, and all other nations have respected that view of Spain, largely because the insurgents held no ports in Cuba which to communicate with the outside world. Now, if there is no state of belligerency between Spain and Cuba, there certainly can be no state of war; and Spain cannot, under treaties, exercise the war power of right of search and seizure, or even cause the examination of a neutral in Spanish waters; and of course she cannot follow such vessels into other waters and capture her. The doctrine that was held in the Trent case was that our proceedings were all wrong because the Trent was not brought in for adjudication. What form of adjudication would Spain make in regard to the Virginius? There being no state of war, could not be prize of war. She cannot be seized for any violation of Spain's municipal regulations, because she was not in Spanish waters. She certainly cannot be deemed a pirate, carrying as she did our American flag, and in making her way on the high seas and being received at Jamaica with comity and cordiality. For this violation of our flag the most ample reparation should be demanded, and the advices had are that Spain is willing to give that. For the murder of our citizens we are entitled not only to the most ample reparation that can be made by Spain, but such condign punishment of the offending subordinate officers who did the murder as will insure the sacredness of the American deck, which is American soil, and insure respect to the nationality of our citizens, even when engaged in an unlawful attempt to aid insurrection in another country.

It has been said that the Virginius, being upon an unlawful voyage against our municipal laws and neutrality, was not entitled to bear our flag. That, in my judgment, furnishes no excuse to Spain. We have not employed her as a police officer on the high seas. It is clearly the duty of the Government of the United States to demand the restoration of the vessel, and the delivery of the persons found on board of her, and the punishment of the officers who have violated our flag. Then, if Spain refuses to make proper reparation, Congress will authorize a declaration of war."

The Virginius.

FURTHER FACTS, SHOWING THAT THE STEAMER WAS UNDENIABLY AN AMERICAN VESSEL.

The case of the United States, as well as that of Spain, is to be largely dependent upon the proofs of the national character of the captured ship. The reports of conversations with Admiral Polo indicate a determination to challenge that character; thus bringing into the case not only her supposed acts in connection with the Cuban rebellion, but also her status prior to such employment. Our Government has prepared a full statement of all the circumstances connected with her registration, and the following additional facts given at the Treasury Department, to-day, leave no doubt as to the American character of the vessel. At the capture of Mobile, in 1865, the Virginius lay in the harbor, loaded with cotton, being found in the internal waters of the United States by the navy, by law, placed under control of the Treasury, as all captured and abandoned property other than war material or naval vessels was. She was proceeded against under the laws of 1862, '63 and '64, and condemned. She was used until March 12, 1866, by the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. After this date she was sold at Mobile by the Treasury to private parties, the principal of whom was afterwards a Treasury official and a defaulter. At this time she was registered in New Orleans. She was owned by Mobile parties till the winter of 1867, when she was taken by the Government as the property of the defaulted Treasury officer. She was then brought to New York, and an attempt made to put her in the revenue marine service, but she was found unsuitable. July 15, 1868, she was ordered to Washington, and offered for sale, but the notice was withdrawn and she remained at the Navy Yard until July 27, 1870, where she was sold for $9,800. She was then taken to New York, and on the 26th of September a register as the Virginius was granted. The discrepancy as between the above statements and those telegraphed last night is owing to the fact that the Treasury Department had not then completed the investigations as to whether the control consequent upon capture rested upon the Treasury or the Navy Department. The nationality of the vessel is thus settled by the fact of capture, condemnation and subsequent sale to private citizens by the Government. This is in accordance with public maritime law and the decision of admiralty courts. The question has been raised whether her present name is legally taken, she being known at the time of the capture and sale as "The Virgin." Merchant vessels are not allowed to change their names, except by special act of Congress; but a Treasury decision declares that vessels once in the possession of the United States Government, and sold by it to citizens for mercantile purposes, may take any name, as the department decides that she is, for all commercial purposes, a new vessel.

The Spanish Side of the Question.

The Spanish Minister is at work night and main to counteract public sentiment on the Virginius complications. It may be interesting to our readers to learn his mode of presenting the case. He insists—

First. That the Virginius is not an American ship with a legal register, owned by citizens of the United States, as our laws require, so as to entitle her to our protection; that she was owned by Cubans, and registered falsely in the name of an irresponsible party of the name of Patterson, residing in New York.

Secondly. That she had forfeited this registry, had it been valid, by her subsequent sale to other parties. That although she was afterward repurchased and turned over to her former nominal owners she was not reregistered as our laws require.

Thirdly. That she has frequently sailed during the past two years under the flags of other countries.

Fourthly. That she was engaged in an illegal expedition at the time of her capture.

Fifthly. That General Ryan, whose fate has excited much sympathy, was not a citizen of the United States, but was a native of Canada.

Sixthly. That the Virginius was at the time of her capture engaged in a military expedition against a friendly power, contrary to the neutrality laws of the United States, and that all on board might have been arrested, tried, and convicted under those laws.

Of course all these questions will have to be carefully examined and decided before our Government would be justified in commencing a war against a sister republic. It has also been suggested that the existence of these questions of doubt raised by Spain makes this case a proper one for settlement by the arbitration of friendly Powers, or by a convention of eminent jurists similar to that which settled the Alabama case at Geneva a few months since. Having inaugurated this mode of settling international disputes we could not consistently decline arbitration if proposed, unless the nationality of this vessel is known by our authorities to be too clear for reasonable doubt.

In any view of the case yet presented, her capture on the high seas, and the summary execution of fifty-three of her officers, crew, and passengers, was unjustifiable.

The United States and Spain.

THE ACTS OF WHICH WE HAVE A RIGHT TO COMPLAIN.

The New York *Herald* offers the following as the indictment of America against Spain:

"The overhauling of the United States schooner Lizzie Major on the 26th of March, 1868, upon the high seas, by a Spanish frigate, and taking two passengers from on board to Cuba.

"Proclamation of Captain General De Rodas in May, 1868, authorizing the search of vessels on the high seas, in defiance of a treaty with Spain.

"The seizure on the 21st of January, 1869, of the United States steamer Colonel Lloyd Aspinwall, while in use as a United States dispatch boat, by the Spanish man-of-war Fernan Cortes and her detention for ninety-eight days. Spain paid the owners $19,702.50 in gold. Outrage to the flag unatoned for.

"The seizure of the United States schooner Mary Lowell by the Spanish war steamer Andalusia in British waters, March 15, 1869.

"Attack upon and stabbing of Messrs. Johnson and Foster, citizens of the United States, in the streets of Havana, February 6, 1870, by a Spanish mob for the 'crime' of wearing blue neckties. The murder of the German citizen Greenwald, at the same time, for being in their company and on suspicion of being an American.

"Insult to the American flag in the outrage upon United States Consul Pullitis, in March, 1870, at Santiago de Cuba, by a Spanish mob, and forcing him to fly. The confiscation of Consul Pullitis' estates.

"Murder at Santiago de Cuba of the seamen Speakman and Wyatt, citizens of the United States, who were shot aboard on the Cuban coast and guilty of no crime.

"Embargo and confiscation of the property and estates of American citizens in Cuba under Valmaseda's proclamation in April, 1870.

"Inhuman proclamation of Valmaseda in April, 1871, ordering every male over fifteen years of age in Cuba found away from his habitation, and not having sufficient motive therefor, to be shot.

"Diabolical proclamation of Valmaseda in April, 1871, that every unoccupied habitation and every house not flying a white flag should be reduced to ashes.

"Execution of the eight boy students in Havana in November, 1871, by orders of a court martial, under the bloodthirsty dictation of the Spanish volunteers, for an imaginary insult to a Spaniard's grave.

"Condemnation of the American citizen, Dr. Howard, in December, 1871, to imprisonment on false charges, and sending him to Spain in chains.

"Summary arrests and imprisonments of American citizens, military expeditions without process, arbitrary embargoes of property, and other acts done by the Spanish authorities in Cuba to the persons and properties of citizens of the United States in violation of the Treaty of 1795.

"The butchery of the wounded and prisoners of war, and mutilation of the dead in encounters with the Cuban forces.

"The repeated murders of Cuban woman and children suspected of sympathy with the Cuban forces.

"Seizure of the United States steamer Virginius, on the 31st of October, 1873, upon the high seas, taking her to Santiago de Cuba and there butchering the citizens of the United States and others under the protection of our flag found on board her."

Letters of the Santiago Victims.

The following is a letter from Senor Alfaro to General Burriel, on the day of the former's execution:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: In the name of humanity and civilization, filled with horror by the terrible and sanguinary scenes of the fratricidal war, and apprehending the uselessness of continuing longer the conflict in which has been sacrificed the most generous blood which has taken part in it, I am resolved, and pledge my word, not only to desist completely from assisting the cause of the Cuban insurrection, but to work to accomplish the tranquility of the island under the Spanish dominion, employing all my influence with the principal personages of the insurrection to that end. The subscriber is the private secretary of Gen. Quesada, who is at present the Cuban agent abroad, and binds himself to exercise all his influence with that chief to accomplish this purpose. In his own character he has in his hands secrets of some importance, which he could reveal if your Excellency would give him the opportunity. In return, the only favor which I ask of your Excellency is to grant the lives to the passengers of the steamer Virginius, one of whom I am. The few moments at my disposal prevent me from detailing the revelations which relate to operations already begun, and to certain negotiations with the Government of the United States and the bribery of American officers, of all of which I could satisfy your Excellency if allowed an audience of half an hour.

PEDRO ALFARO.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 7, 1873.

To His Excellency Gen. Burriel: The undersigned have the honor to inform your Excellency that they are disposed to contribute everything in their power, and have the honor to await your orders in the prison of Santiago de Cuba. God guard your Excellency many years.

AUGUSTIN DE VARONA, JUSTO CONSUEGRA,
GUILLERM S. VALLS, JOSE OTERO,
JOSE HOTEL, SALVADOR PISEDO,
ARTURO L. DE MOLA.

NOV. 7, 1874.

Reminiscences of Ryan.

HOUSE (Mon.) Herald, November 8.

Almost everybody will recollect "Whack" Ryan, for he figured rather conspicuously in several enterprises, one of which was the organization of a quartz mining bureau, which, like all of his schemes, was unsuccessful. Colonel W. S. Scribner was at one time associated with him in some mining operation, which also failed. Ryan was unreliable, and people had no confidence in him. Soon after his arrival in Montana, in 1866, he secured a position as traveling agent for the *Herald*, but held it for a few months. The proprietors found it decidedly more economical to dispense with his services altogether, for he run things on the high pressure system, and his extravagance had no bounds. A man of his prodigal habits would bring ruin to any business in a very brief time. "Whack" left the Territory in 1869 and went to New York, where he met the Cuban General Cespedes, then organizing an expedition to aid the patriots struggling for freedom. Ryan espoused the cause, was made Colonel and afterwards "General" in the Cuban army. He never did much fighting, however, for he could always be found at headquarters in New York, where he could have a gay and festive time without the hardships and discomforts of active service at the front. He has never been engaged in any legitimate business since he left the mountains, but is always managed, by hook or crook, to wear good clothes, and keep his wallet well filled with greenbacks. His whole life, in fact, has been spent without a purpose and without an aim. His career has been an eventful one, and if he had been gifted with brains equal to his courage it might have been a successful and brilliant one. He was a brave but reckless man, and like most men of his character he met a violent death—died with his boots on. Ryan was about thirty years of age and was unmarried.

Captain Fry as an Artillery Officer.

[Little Rock Gazette, November 18.]

Captain Joseph Fry, during the war, belonged to the Confederate Mississippi squadron, and was commander of the battery at St. Charles, on White River, Ark., which fired the fatal shot into the gunboat Mound City, cutting her steam drum, whereby Engineer William Cox, of Cincinnati, and over one hundred others lost their lives. Captain Fry was a graduate of the Annapolis Naval School, which he entered in 1844, and served in the United States navy until the commencement of hostilities in 1861. He was a native of Florida. He leaves a wife and seven children, the oldest boy a cripple, the youngest aged four years, residing in New Orleans.

Points of Our Demands on Spain.

The following are said to be the points of a peremptory demand presented by our Government to the Spanish Cabinet:

First—The formal delivery of the Virginius to officers of our Government in a port of the United States.

Second—The release and restoration to our protection of the surviving captives.

Third—A money indemnity to the heirs of all taken from on board the Virginius and put to death.

Fourth—The trial and punishment of General Burriel and all other responsible officers.

Fifth—The immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery of Cuba as the source of all the pending difficulties and complaints.

The Spanish objections to this, I have reason to believe, have been sent forward by the American Minister.

THE LATE Captain Fry, of the Virginius, leaves a widow and seven children—the oldest a cripple—in New Orleans, in destitute circumstances. A subscription is being taken in their behalf by prominent citizens of Mobile.

MR. ROBESON'S orders to the Commandant of the Navy Yards: "Get all available vessels ready for sea, and C U B A little quick about it."

General Sherman on War.

General Sherman has been spending a few days in Newark, N. J. He is accompanied by Colonel Audenreid, senior aid. General Sherman had an interview with the President this afternoon on the military situation and other matters. The views of General Sherman on the all-important questions now agitating the public mind have not yet been stated, although a meagre report of one or two observations purporting to have emanated from him has been printed. General Sherman has from the moment that the first intelligence respecting the Virginius reached here, taken the greatest interest in watching each successive phase of the affair as developed.

Being asked to-day what he thought of the situation he responded that matters had not yet progressed to that point where his part of the business began. It is still a question of diplomacy, and according to the old adage, "War begins only when diplomacy ends." As to the condition of the material of the army, the arsenals are well stocked with arms of the most approved patterns; the magazines are stored with full supplies of ammunition for small arms and artillery, the depots have abundant quantities of clothing and accoutrements, all in fine condition and available at the shortest notice. He believed that the most effective way of raising such force as would be necessary to an invasion of Cuba would be to increase the numerical force of each company to the standard of 100 men. There are at present 25 regiments of infantry and 15 regiments of cavalry and artillery. With each company numbering 100 men the army would be increased to about 45,000 men instead of about 30,000, as at present. Such an organization would render unnecessary the employment of any officers of the line in addition to those now belonging to the regular army, the present allowance of commissioned officers to a company, would be amply competent to command in the field 100 men. In many of the armies of European nations, for instance, the General remarked, as many as 250 men are led into action by a captain and two lieutenants. The additional men, he thought, might be enlisted for the war, so that they could be discharged upon the cessation of hostilities. By this method of increasing the *personnel* of the army there would be no more loss than to attempt to put in the field an entirely new force. Unquestionably the most speedy mode of raising the necessary troops for immediate aggressive movements would be to call for volunteers—say 50,000 or 100,000. From the tone of public sentiment it looked as if double that number of men could be secured on the shortest notice. Fighting in Cuba would be rather perplexing and embarrassing on account of the large numbers of native Cubans who, there is the best reason to believe, would be friendly toward the United States, but who would not dare to openly proclaim their sympathies, fearing that after a sufficient punishment had been administered to the Spanish officials, the army of invasion might be withdrawn, and they left to the tender mercies of their harsh rulers. The American soldier is trained to fighting in serried masses, and the single or small bands of men could be secured on the shortest notice. Fighting in Cuba would be rather perplexing and embarrassing on account of the large numbers of native Cubans who, there is the best reason to believe, would be friendly toward the United States, but who would not dare to openly proclaim their sympathies, fearing that after a sufficient punishment had been administered to the Spanish officials, the army of invasion might be withdrawn, and they left to the tender mercies of their harsh rulers. The American soldier is trained to fighting in serried masses, and the single or small bands of men cannot be said of European soldiers. He had no fear that the jungles and fastnesses of Cuba would be any obstacle to the conquering march of an American army.

The General remarked that the case of the Virginius recalled to his mind the incidents of a case arising during the operations of General Jackson in Florida, and which created a great excitement throughout the country and in England, and which was used by the enemies of Jackson many years after, when he was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. In 1817, Jackson was unable to suppress the smuggling of merchandise and slaves into the United States from Florida, then one of her provinces, the illicit trade being carried on by a band of adventurers of acknowledged merit. His Republican ideas were far in excess of what might have been looked for in the United States, much less in such a country as that of Spain. Whatever might be the efforts of Spain to make amends for the occurrences which have taken place in Cuba, General Sherman was confident of the sincerity of Castelar in any profession he might make.

Prize Fighters Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, November 22.—Tom Allen, Arthur Chambers and Tom Kelly, who were arrested last night on a requisition from Governor Beveridge, of Illinois, for participating in the prize fight between Allen and McCoole on Illinois soil, last September, were taken to Edwardsville, Madison county, Ill., to-day, by Sheriff Cooper, where it is probable they will be bailed. An effort was made to procure their release from arrest by a writ of *habeas corpus*, but while their attorney was preparing the writ Sheriff Cooper quietly put them in a carriage and took them across the river.

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—Tom Allen and Tom Kelley returned from Edwardsville, Ill., to-day. They have entered into bonds in five thousand dollars to appear for participating in a prize fight in Illinois in last September. Arthur Chambers, who was also taken to Edwardsville, is in jail there, having been unable to obtain bail.

Hogs Packed this Year.

CHICAGO, November 22.—From statistics gathered by B. F. Howard, of this city, Secretary of the National Pork Packers' Association, it appears that the number of hogs packed to date this season in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Peoria and Des Moines is 680,667, or 183,394 more than at the same period last season. Chicago shows an excess of 186,562; Cincinnati is estimated at 20,000; Milwaukee 8,500, and Indianapolis 51,462. St. Louis shows a falling off of 41,115, Louisville 20,032, and Peoria 9,500. Returns from a dozen small packing points in Iowa and Indiana all show an increase in the number packed over the same time last year.

The Wisconsin Election.

MILWAUKEE, November 23.—The official majority of Taylor for Governor over Washburne is 15,411, running nearly 1,000 ahead of the balance of the ticket. The Legislature will stand: Senate—Seventeen Republicans and six been Reformers; Assembly—fifty-nine Reformers and forty-one Republicans.

The Whipping Post in Delaware.

NEW CASTLE, DEL., November 22.—Three white and three colored men were whipped here to-day. The former received twenty lashes each and the latter ten each. A seventh man got one hour in the pillory and forty lashes. Blood was drawn from two of the white men.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, November 22, 1873.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amounts to $364,772,231.

Postal Service Extension.

An extension of the postal service has been ordered on the Cumberland Valley Railroad from Hagerstown to Martinsburg.

Fatal Quarrel.

Mrs. Morarity and a woodsawyer (colored) quarreled about the payment for sawing wood. The sawyer shot her dead. The murderer escaped.

WASHINGTON, November 23, 1873.

Candidates for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.

Colonel A. H. Markland, general agent of the Postoffice Department for the Western States, and Colonel D. W. Munn, of Illinois, are here. They are prominent candidates for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.

MARINE DISASTER.

Particulars of the Loss of the Cable Steamer Robert Lowe.

TORONTO, November 23.—The following particulars have been received regarding the lost Anglo-American cable steamer Robert Lowe, from the surviving officers. After connecting Lamanche and Placentatown by cable, the steamer left the latter port on the 19th, bound for St. John. At 4 A. M. on the 20th, the weather thick and the wind high, the ship struck heavily near St. Scott's, and in a very few minutes filled and settled down so fast that it was impossible to get the life boats afloat. Three other boats, containing twenty-three people, succeeded in getting clear of the wreck, and remained by it till daylight. Captain Tidmarsh was on the bridge at the time of the disaster, perfectly cool, and took in the whole situation at a glance. He ordered the boats to be cleared away, &c., and perished by sticking to his vessel till the last. Five minutes after striking the ship's poop was under water. McKendon, of the Hearts Content staff, and Day, second steward, were drowned in the cabin. The rest were swept off the decks by heavy seas, which in a few hours reduced the steamer to atoms. On Friday five bodies were picked up and buried. Eighteen were lost in all.

Earthquake Shock.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 22.—At 9 o'clock to night there was a severe shock of earthquake at Lreka, Cala., lasting fifteen seconds. The shock was also felt at Grave Creek, Oregon, one hundred miles north, the severest shock ever felt in that part of the country.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 23.—The earthquake in Oregon last night was quite severe over the greater portion of the State. At about the same hour, or a little later, a slight shock was felt in this city. No damage was done anywhere.

Wool Smuggling.

PORTLAND, ME., November 22.—Prosecutions have been commenced in the United States District Court against Charles A. Boardman, of Calais, on a charge of having smuggled a large quantity of Cape wool into Calais. The wool it is alleged, was originally imported into Boston, where it was withdrawn from the warehouse for exportation to New Brunswick, and thence smuggled into Calais. The amount sued for is said to be seventy-five thousand dollars.

—A Des Moines dispatch says liberal contributions for the people in northwestern Iowa are being received from other portions of that State and being forwarded as rapidly as possible, the refusal of the Illinois Central Railroad to carry them gratuitously delaying them considerably.

For Latest Telegraphic Dispatches see Fourth Page.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"We Meet the Times"

BEGINNING

TO-DAY!

Two-Legged Banks

THAT NEVER SUSPEND,

And that walk up and down Liberty street, carrying their money in their

POCKETS

We have decided to make a very liberal reduction on our prices for

READY MONEY.

We adopt this plan because credits at the present time are unsatisfactory and are being drawn out to an almost endless length. To our old customers who are perfectly responsible and who may want to buy on short time, we will not say nay. But we think the cash for cash we are prepared to make will be satisfactory to all buyers.

Largest Stock.

LOWEST PRICES.

Many of the goods are our own

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS,

BOUGHT WITH

CHEAP GOLD.

Dealers desiring to purchase any of the articles mentioned will

Save Money!

By calling on us. We will in a moments time convince them we

MEAN BUSINESS.

What We Sell.

Canned Fruits, all Varieties,
Canned Vegetables, all Varieties
Canned Salmon and Lobster,
Canned Cove and Spiced Oysters,
Banner Baking Powder,
English Pickles, Seven Varieties,
American Pickles, in Bottles, six sizes,
Pickles in Barrels and Halves,
Small Gherkins in Barrels,
Uncolored Pickles in Barrels,
Colman's English Mustard,
French Mustard, 10 Gallon Kegs,
French Mustard in Bottles,
Quarters and Halves Sardines,
Halves Boneless Sardines,
English Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup,
Cape May Tomato Ketchup,
Burnett's Flavoring Extracts,
Sapolio and Hand Sapolio,
Assorted Jellies in Tumblers and Goblets,
Currant Jellies in Tumblers and Goblets,
Strained Honey in Tumblers and Bottles,
Comb Honey in Tumblers and Jars,
Dried Sugar Corn,
Hominy and Hominy Grits,
Rising Sun Stove Polish,
Hafford Table Sauce,
Atmore's Mince Meat,
Centennial Celery Salt,
Large and Small Table Salt.

We would call the attention of the trade to our

Boston Mixed Pickles,

Put up in 30 gallon barrels. They pay the retail dealer a good profit and are more satisfactory to the consumer than any other Pickle. We can sell them three dollars a barrel less than Philadelphia prices.

Positively no goods at Retail.

Jesse H. Lippincott,

231 LIBERTY STREET.

MONEY! MONEY!

The following SUMS OF MONEY are wanted on first mortgage:

$60,000, 2 YEARS,
$50,000, 2 YEARS,
$30,000, 2 YEARS,
$15,000, 2 YEARS,
$10,000, 2 YEARS,
$ 6,000, 2 YEARS.

JOHN A. CAROTHERS,
no24 108 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

25 TO 50 PER CENT SAVED

BY BUYING YOUR

Fancy Goods, Satchels,
Solid Gold and Gold Plated Jewelry, Traveling Bags,
Table and Pocket Cutlery, Valises,
Silver Plated Ware, Walnut Brackets,
Fine Mantle and Toilet Sets, Vases, &c., Racks,
Wall Pockets &c.,

AT

D. W. EVANS'

POPULAR

One Price Department Store,

No. 59 FIFTH AVENUE, Masonic Hall Building.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS.

HEIMBERGER & LOGAN,

HATTERS AND FURRIERS,

99 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

See the H. & L. Extra Dress Silk Hat.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Wholesale Exclusively.

LARGEST STOCK, NEWEST GOODS.

At Lowest Eastern Prices.

Sole Agents for Fullerton's, Greenville and Allegheny Barred Flannels, Blanke and Yarns. Bradley's and other makes at Mill price.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL AT

239 and 241 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

PANIC PRICES.

ALL GOODS MARKED DOWN.

Now is the time to

Secure Your Bargains.

Panic Price List!

Women's Morocco Shoes, $1.50, formerly $2.00.

Misses' Morocco Shoes, $1.35, formerly $1.85.

Children's Morocco Shoes, $1.00, formerly $1.25.

MEN'S GUM BOOTS, $4.00, formerly $5.50.

All other Goods proportionately

LOW PRICES.

WM. C. DUNCAN,

Great American Shoe House,

127 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

TO BOOK BUYERS.

Reduction in Prices

OF

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

The Best Assortment

In the City to Select from.

All the standard authors at greatly reduced prices.

Bibles, Hymn Books, Hymnals, Prayer Books,

All marked down.

JUVENILE BOOKS,

All the NEW BOOKS at reduced prices. Call and see us.

R. S. DAVIS & CO.,

175 LIBERTY STREET.

mwfm

PITTSBURGH, November 19, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of C. H. HESSOM & CO., dealers in Brocks or Blacksmiths' Coke, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. H. Hessom agrees to pay all debts of the late firm which were incurred prior to October 9, 1872. Wm. Moyle assumes those of later date.

The business will hereafter be continued by WM. MOYLE, of Shrapsburg, Pa.

Orders may be left at James' Real Estate Office, corner Thirty-third street and Penn avenue.

C. H. HESSOM,
WM. MOYLE.

no22-v14

ALLEGHENY TRUNK STORE.

JOEL S. GOE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

SADDLES, TRUNKS,
HARNESS, VALISES, and
TRAVELING BAGS.

has removed to No. 40 FEDERAL STREET, corner of Robinson, opposite Post Office Building.

no22:v16

TAGS

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS will best secure their shipments to their destination by using

DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS.

Over 200 millions have been used within the past ten years, without complaint of loss by tags becoming detached. All Express Companies use them. Sold by *Printers and Stationers everywhere.*

no19:17-MW

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
No. 123 SMITHFIELD STREET.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL election for NINE TRUSTEES of this Company to serve for the ensuing four years, will be held at the Company's office on the FIRST MONDAY OF DECEMBER, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

DANIEL SWOGER, Secretary.

no17:d694

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to have their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

ABDIEL M'CLURE & CO.,

362 PENN STREET.

Dealers in Broom, Broom Material, Wrapping Paper of all kinds, and Wooden

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.
DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$10 00
Do. for six months.....5 00
Do. for three months.....2 50
Do. for one month.....1 00
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All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of ten.....1 25
Clubs of 20.....1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 97½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 33½f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 110½.

READ Hon. D. N. White's article in this issue. It will entirely clear your mind as regards the entire right of the Constitutional Convention to do all it did do.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* closes a leading editorial on the "Virginius" affair with the declaration that, "the Spanish-Cuban officials are the real rebels and pirates."

WE DOUBT if any citizen of this Commonwealth ever cast a more important vote than he will be called on to record on the 16th of December next. In order that this may be done wisely, he should inform himself of the subject to be voted on. The relative merits of the new Constitution as compared with the old should be carefully canvassed, and an intelligent vote given.

HON. J. S. BLACK, the great jurist, perhaps the most pronounced Democrat in the State, writes a letter on the new Constitution, in which he gives it his full concurrence, and so places himself on the same platform with Republican lawyers like John W. Walker, of Erie, Wm. Darlington, of Chester county, W. H. Armstrong, of Lycoming, and Gen. Harry White, of Indiana.

UP TO THE present but two charges or objections have been urged against the new Constitution. One is, that it restores the tax on real estate. This is a falsehood that has been exploded. The other, that the Convention exceeded its powers in providing a special commission to supervise the election in Philadelphia. This will not hold. Is not a Constitution against which no more than this can be said an unusually good one?

THE NEW YORK journals magnify the triumph involved in the conviction of Tweed much more than seems reasonable to those who have been accustomed to witness the regular operation of the law. It is no doubt a great triumph to compass his conviction, but that triumph will not be complete till all the dangerous shoals are passed and Tweed safely landed in prison. We hope this will be accomplished, and the moral thus pointed, that villainy in high places is not always successful.

THE Iron and Steel Association favors an expansion of currency. The importance of this is so great that no business man can doubt it. As regards specie payments, they are willing to leave it to the natural operations of the laws of trade. Some one has said that when we do resume, it will come so easily that no one can say precisely when it was done,—and it is true. What we want is currency enough to do business, and a readiness to welcome specie payments when they come without forcing.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says, editorially: "A letter from a distinguished clergyman in Pittsburgh states that so profound and universal is the interest in favor of the new Constitution that it proposed to invoke the people to support it from the pulpits of their respective denominations." We have heard it said that a number of ministers propose to include a statement of the importance of the new Constitution in their Thanksgiving sermons. We have no disposition to be officious in our suggestions, but it seems to us that such a course will be entirely consistent with the character of the day.

CALIFORNIA is one of the most promising States of the country, as regards her material resources. Her wheat exports for the year ending November 1st have about equalled in value the gold product of the State. The quantity is in excess of that of any previous year, and the wheat has been sold to England mostly for gold values. The balance of trade between California and the Eastern States is in favor of the Eastern States, but in the trade with England the balance is in favor of California. Manufacturers in that State, however, are making inroads upon the market for goods of Eastern manufacture. Almost all the industrial products are sold for gold, and purchases are becoming more and more concentrated upon local manufacturer and those of gold dealing countries.

THE MOTIVES.

We do not fully agree with the *Press* of Philadelphia in the following: "Two strong motives stimulate the great parties in Pennsylvania on this important question. The Republicans support the new Constitution to retain the power they have; the Democrats to recover the power they have lost. But there is a higher inspiration. The whole body of the people have *for years past* prayed for some remedy against special and corrupt legislation, unfair elections, and irresponsible officials. The Constitution answers this prayer; and they will vote it by a majority that will astonish its opponents."

We greatly doubt whether the partisan aspect of the affair has ever been closely considered. We have made frequent inquiries, among all classes, and have generally been answered that they had not thought, and did not specially care for the partisan phases or influences of the new Constitution, but wished the broad and general reforms it would be sure to bring. We believe the people as a mass wear the party uniform very lightly as regards home needs—but they want our grand old Commonwealth freed from its shackles that it may grow as it ought.

WEATHER PROPHETS.

We like those mild winter prophets, because they make us feel good for several weeks, in anticipation of delightful weather. If we feel a little soured when fierce winds and low temperature test the quality of the marrow in our bones, it is only because of what may be called natural reaction. Of course the mild winter prophets are on hand this year, as usual. They have discovered that the coming winter will be a mild one, basing the prediction on the action of certain animals, who seem to have a weather bureau of their own, that deals with facts, and not with mere "probabilities." The muskrats, it is said, have built their houses "both small and light." This is held to be a good sign, and it may be, if their economy in the use of building materials has not been caused by the stringency in the money market instead of by faith in the instinctive foreknowledge of mild winter weather. The birds also, who have neglected to migrate south at the usual season, may possibly have some transportion problems and questions of the rate of charges for through freights that need adjustment before they take passage. Still the winter may be a mild one, and it is to be hoped that the muskrats have this year made no mistake. They have earned our gratitude at the beginning or many winters, by action from which close observers have uniformly predicted mild weather, and it is no more than right that occasionally we should be permitted by the verification of the forecast to maintain our grateful feelings during the whole season.

SHALL WE HAVE WAR?

The growth of interest in, and the evident present importance of the "Virginius" affair, in its influence on the relations between this country and Spain, render proper a review of some phases of the subject, with special reference to the possibility of war. We have been, and are, of the opinion, that the "Virginius" affair, considered by itself, need not be a cause of war, provided the Spanish Government is able to respond to the reasonable demands made by our Government. These demands are said to be the surrender of the "Virginius," the release of the surviving captives, money indemnity to the families of those killed, the punishment of Burriel, and others with him who were responsible for the shooting, and for the capture of the "Virginius," the unconditional abolition of slavery in Cuba, and, of course, an apology for the violation of our flag. The right of our Government to make a part of these demands grows out of treaty of 1795. The particular clause bearing on the subject, reads as follows:

"That the subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties, their vessels or effects shall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the part of the other for any military expedition or other public or private purpose whatever; and in all cases of seizure, detention or arrest for debts contracted or offenses committed by any citizen or subject of the one party within the jurisdiction of the other, the same shall be made and prosecuted by order and authority of law only, and according to the regular course of proceedings usual in such cases. The citizens and subjects of both parties shall be allowed to employ such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents and factors as they may judge proper in all their affairs, and in their trials at law in which they may be concerned, before the tribunals of the other party; and such agents shall have free access to be present at the proceedings in such causes, and at the taking of all examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials."

It will be seen from the above that if the "Virginius" was an American vessel, those on board were not liable to arrest, nor the vessel to seizure; but if seized in Cuban waters, were entitled to a fair trial and to counsel and defence. The *prima facie* case is this: The "Virginius" was an American vessel, having the flag, custom house register, proper clearance papers, and all the evidence entitling her to recognition as an American vessel. She was not in Cuban waters when captured, but either on the high seas or in British waters, near the coast of Jamaica. It is assumed that she was making war on Cuba, and, therefore, was not entitled to the protection of our flag. Were this proven it would modify, to some extent, the crime of seizing her on the high seas, and would be a sufficient reason for her seizure and the punishment of those on board, if found in Cuban waters. But without stopping to prove this her officers, crew, and some of her passengers were shot. More than this, if, as is entirely probable, she was merely engaged in landing arms and munitions of war, which had been sold to the insurgents in Cuba, but was not part and parcel of an active military expedition, she was under the laws of nations not liable to capture on the high seas.

The distinction we thus carefully make grows out of the difference between a recognized condition of war, and one of assumed peace. The fact that Spain has never admitted a condition of war in Cuba is very important in its bearing on this subject. It forbids our recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans, and compels us to prevent armed expeditions leaving our shores to make war on the Spanish power in Cuba. But it does not prevent the citizens of this country selling arms and munitions of war to either Spaniards or Cubans—on the contrary it protects them in doing this, unless caught in the waters of Cuba within a marine league of the Cuban coast. We have hitherto quoted Secretary Fish as declaring, that so long as a state of war was denied by Spain, we would not allow our vessels on the high seas, "whatever may be their cargoes, to be interfered with." The point of it all is this: The American flag makes American soil of the property it covers. If that flag is unlawfully used, it is not Spain's duty, but ours, to punish the wrong perpetrated. The "Tornado" violated our flag, and shot those whom it covered. It matters not what the cargo of the "Virginius" was, or her purpose,—if on the high seas, she was entitled to freedom. If a wrong were perpetrated, it was for Spain to apply to this Government for redress. But this could not be done, as there not being an admitted state of war, there was no neutral obligation binding upon us. Hence, the "Tornado" made war upon our flag, and Spain is responsible.

Was the "Virginius" a fillibustering vessel? Not that we know of. Had she been believed to be such, our Government would have been under obligation to arrest and detain her. We have already done this, in a number of cases, during the Cuban imbroglio. The "Catharine Whiting" was captured in Long Island sound by our forces, and the expedition broken up. The "Hornet" was also arrested, more than once. But the "Virginius" was not a fillibustering vessel, so far as is known, in that she was a mere transport, carrying munitions of war, but was not a war vessel, armed for offense and defense. But if she were merely a fillibustering vessel, she would not be liable to capture on the high seas, except by our Government, whose laws she would have violated. But were she, like the "Alabama," an armed cruiser, flying the Cuban flag, she would be liable to capture on the high seas, as a pirate. We thus briefly state the distinctions that apply in this case.

It will be seen from these remarks that we have a case against Spain; but as we have already said, it does not necessarily involve war. The danger in that connection comes from the frequent infractions of our rights by the Cuban authorities, one case already having nearly precipitated war, and the possible inability of Spain to comply with our demands. We refer to the seizure of the "Loyd Aspinwall," a dispatch steamer, being sent by our Government into Cuban waters. The President had thoroughly determined on war, when the Spaniards released her, and ultimately paid nearly $20,000 in gold as damages. Other vessels have been seized and released; the properties of our citizens in Cuba have been confiscated, and the treaty rights guaranteed us by the clause we quote above, have been so repeatedly and grossly violated that they are an important element in the scale. The "Virginius" affair finds some of its importance in the fact that it is the latest of a series of outrages perpetrated on our citizens and flag, and that the patience of the Government is wearied. Weakness and diplomacy have had play long enough. If, after we have suffered from these, we shall be compelled to submit to further trouble, by such demonstrations as were made against General Sickles at Madrid, self-respect may compel war. While war may be averted, events drive toward it, and but little will be required to precipitate it.

THE Legislature of West Virginia is endeavoring to obtain some solution of the legality of the Congressional election in that State. At the time the new Constitution was voted on last year, in August, an election was held for members of Congress, which it is declared by many was illegal, inasmuch as the Legislature had established the fourth Thursday in October for such election—the only authority distinctly given on the subject. Another election was held in October; two of the successful candidates of the August contest maintaining that they were duly chosen, declined to run, and two of the defeated candidates presenting their names again were elected. The new Constitution does not mention the election of Congressmen, although designating the fourth Thursday in August as the election day "for all officers—executive, judicial, county, or district—required by this Constitution to be elected by the people." When the election took place the legislative act establishing Congressional elections in October had not been amended, and it would seem that the valid election was the one held at that time. The Governor has refused to grant certificates to either delegations, and the Legislature has undertaken to force him to act.

IN fifty-four counties of Mississippi, the vote for Governor is: Ames, 61,755: Alcorn, 40,967. These counties gave a total of 102,722 out of 105,473 at the Presidential election last year, and Alcorn polls rather more than the Greeley vote.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Powers of the Constitutional Convention—Has it Exceeded its Authority.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

For the want of valid objections to the instrument itself, objectors have found fault with the action of the Convention in some particulars, hoping thus to induce the people to reject its completed work.

One of the most prominent complaints is, that the Convention transcended the powers conferred upon it by the Legislature. The fallacy of this objection is, that the Legislature had no powers to confer upon the Convention. It was not within its province to confer powers, or restrict the action of the Convention. Being a mere legislative body, sworn to obey the present Constitution, it could have naught to do with changing the Constitution, except in the mode provided in the Constitution itself. There is no provision in the Constitution authorizing the calling of a convention to amend it, or to abolish it by substituting another, as this would be to provide for its own overthrow.

The calling of a Convention to amend a Constitution, or make a new one, is an inherent right possessed by the people, and this right is recognized in the "Declaration of Rights," as an indefeasible right belonging to the people, "to alter, reform, or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper." This power has never been conferred upon the Legislature in this country. The people have always retained this power in their own hands, and only at long intervals do they use it, and then under peculiar precautions and with all due solemnity.

The voice of the people in favor of a more extensive reform of the Constitution than could be accomplished in the modes provided by the Constitution itself, became so great, that the Legislature of 1871 provided by law for submitting the question of "Convention" or "no Convention" to the people at the ensuing October election. At this election the people decided, by a vote of 328,354 ayes, to 70,205 nays, to have a Convention. All that was left, then, for the Legislature to do, was to take measures for carrying out the demand of the people, by providing for the mode and manner of electing the members of the Convention, which the people had decided to hold. Restrictions placed in the law to bind the Convention by the Legislature were a nullity, because of the want of power in that body. The people have decided to have a Convention, to amend, reform or make a new Constitution, and have thus conferred all powers relative to Constitution, making upon the Convention, which they had decided to call. If the Legislature could by its acts restrict the action of that body when met, it might prevent its meeting altogether, or so restrict it that its labors would prove wholly abortive. Admit the principle, that after the people have decided to call a Convention that the Legislature can restrict its action in the least particular, as far as the work of making and submitting a Constitution is concerned, and the whole question of the right of the people to alter, modify, or abolish their government is given up. If the Legislature can interpose restrictions in one particular, it can do so in a dozen, and can, in effect, decide what reforms, if any, shall be granted, and the Convention would meet simply to ratify the decisions of the Legislature, instead of the will of the people.

The fact is, that any attempt by the Legislature, by law passed before the Convention meets, to control its action, is sheer usurpation, and was so considered by the late Convention, which, after full and able debate, decided by a vote of 106 to 18, that it had full power over every part of the Constitution, notwithstanding the restrictions interposed by the Legislature. A Convention met to change the constitution, is the people themselves assembled by their representatives in their original and primary capacity, and is for the time being, supreme over every question connected with the formation or submission of a Constitution. The members of the Convention did not take an oath to support the Constitution of Pennsylvania, for that they had come together to alter and reform; but they were sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and discharge their duties with fidelity. What duties? Such duties as the Legislature should direct? If so, then we ought to have been sworn to obey the Constitution, for the Legislature is a creature of the Constitution, and holds all its power under it! Or what use of having a Convention at all, if the Legislature has any control over it?

The New York *Tribune* has lately cited a case which is applicable to the present question, showing how limited is the power of the Legislature when a Constitutional Convention is to be called. "In 1846 a question arose in New York as to the right of the Legislature to make a certain enactment as to the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and the Legislature asked the opinion of the full bench of the Supreme Court. The judges said, 'Neither the calling of a Convention, nor the Convention itself, is a proceeding under the Constitution. It is above and beyond the Constitution. Instead of acting under the forms and within the limits prescribed by that instrument, the very business of a Convention is to change those forms and boundaries as the public interest may seem to require. A Convention is not a Government measure, but a movement of the people, having for its object a change, in whole or in part, of the existing form of government.'"

If the people ratify our Reform Constitution, and I believe they will, the dangerous precedent unwittingly set by the Legislature of 1872, will be completely nullified, and no question can hereafter arise as to the supreme power of the people in a Constitutional Convention.

In my next I will consider another objection.

D. N. WHITE.

SEWICKLEY, November 22, 1873.

PERSONAL.

GENERAL GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN and wife will spend the winter in Paris.

HON. E. W. DAVIS, Senator from the Third district, supports the new Constitution.

THE Bishop of Chester says that the confessional has never been sanctioned by the Church of England since the Reformation.

EDITH WYNNE, the Welsh soprano, has been the recipient of a complimentary ode ending in this manner:

Well may proud Cymru claim thee as her own;
Who, like thyself, her melodies can sing?
With pathos sweet, in music's grandest tone:
Ask Fame; his answer will be Edith Wynne.

MISS CAROLINE TALMON, of New York, has built, on the corner of Madison avenue and Eighty-ninth street, at a cost of $100,000, a beautiful little church, as a memorial to her parents, and presented it to the Episcopal denomination. The stained-glass windows are dedicated to relatives of the donor.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS thus sums up the character of John Brown, in his new lecture: "Call Brown's motives what you may; call them religious enthusiasm, or temporary insanity, and they are the same that in all ages have given to us those lights by which the world has been lifted up into a higher sphere of existence and civilization."

MRS. CHARITY BARNUM, the wife of P. T. Barnum, died at her residence, No. 438 Fifth avenue, New York, on Thursday last. A cable telegram announcing her death was sent to her husband, in Germany, by Mr. S. T. Hord, his son-in-law. She was sixty-five years of age, one year older than Mr. Barnum. She was born in Fairfield, Conn., and was married to Mr. Barnum in New York city in her twenty-first year. The latter period of her life was devoted to quiet and unostentatious deeds of benevolence.

A Political Double Entendre.

Many Frenchmen being in doubt which side to take in the battle about to be waged in the Assembly, the Parisian public is reminded of certain verses written in 1818, which were applicable both to the Monarchy and the Empire. On a sheet of paper folded longitudinally was inscribed the left hand and right hand respectively:

Vive a jamais	L'Empereur des Francais
La famille royale	Est indigne de vivre
Outrions desormais	La branche des Capets
La race imperiale	Doit seule le survivre
Soyons le soutien	Du fier Napoleon
Du Duc d'Angoulame	Exterons la memoire
C'est a lui que revient	Cette position
L'honneur du diademe	Est le prix de la gloire

When the paper was unfolded the reading was very different—"Vive a jamais l'Empereur des Francais," &c.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid on sums of $5 and upwards at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of by-laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McKinny, Secretary and Treasurer.
S. Riddle, Jr., C. Grimm, A. A. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES.

Two cases of the finest Rather ever brought to this city; also entirely new styles Bay Rum and Cologne Sets, large and small, of every color and the best qualities. Fine Perfume Cases. Fine Imported Perfumes of every description. The most Imported Face Powder, Saunder's KALODERMINE.

Persons wishing anything in Family or Patent Medicine line, or any of the above named articles will find it much to their advantage to go to

JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

IOWA claims an increase in population of 60,000 since the census.

A CHALLENGE has been issued by the Irish National Rifle Association for a shooting match with representative Americans, to take place in this country in the autumn of 1874.

ANOTHER candidate for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives is mentioned in Mr. Kennedy, of New York. This makes five candidates for the position, Messrs. Ordway, Kennedy, Munn, Strickland and Dwyer.

TELEGRAMS from St. Johns, N. B., state that the telegraph cable steamer Robert Lane, was lost near St. Shatts, St. Mary's Bay, on Wednesday morning. The chief officer with two boats' crews were saved. The Captain's and two other boats are missing.

THE ceremonies of inaugurating, at Mechanicsville, N. Y., the monument to Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth, who was killed at Alexandria, Va., in 1861, in taking the first Confederate flag, have been postponed till next May, on or near the anniversary of Ellsworth's fall.

THE *Popular Science Monthly* gives an account of the finding of an ancient well in Illinois. It was discovered thirty-two feet beneath the surface, the overlying layer being of muck, and above the twenty-two feet of sand and gravel. The well was built of stone, laid in a sand and lime cement, and was complete even to the curbstone.

THE Cincinnati people are building a big hotel, and can find no name for it but the "Cincinnati Hotel." This, says the *Ohio State Journal*, "is distressingly chuckle-headed and inadequate. Of course, it is a Cincinnati hotel, necessarily, but what Cincinnati hotel? And all this time they might compliment one of the chief industries of the place by calling it the Slaughter House, or Gambrel Tavern, or Inn Apigserge."

THE First-day School Conference of the Society of Friends, which began at Lynn, Mass., on Wednesday, is a notable gathering in many respects. Delegates are present from all parts of this country and from Europe. The Sabbath School cause has received more attention from the people of this denomination within the past few years, than ever before in its history, and the gathering at Lynn will doubtless have a great influence in adding to the interest felt in the subject.

ILLINOIS has an equalization law whose application plays some queer pranks in the assessment of taxes. The Chicago *Tribune* mentions the case of a widow who reported among the items of her personal estate $20,000. The State Board of Equalization at Springfield added 98 per cent. to these values, thus declaring that the true value of the $20,000 greenbacks was $39,000, and the county clerk has received instructions from Springfield to extend on his books for taxation the $20,000 currency as worth $39,000. It looks like a perversion of terms to call a board which works out such results as this fictitious expansion of $20,000 to $39,000 a Board of Equalization.

IT seems that the trouble between Governor Smith and Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, is not yet over. They rather enjoy these things in that part of the country. The correspondence between these two honorable men has been going on, we believe, for about a year. One fires off a long winded epistle, and the other takes his time and follows it with a reply. They have their declarations, and their pleas; their demurrers; their traverses; their tenders and joinders of issues; their dilatory pleas and pleas in abatement; their new assignments; and rejoinders and surrejoinders, and enjoy themselves delightfully. The correspondence is expected to end in a year or two, unless that other distinguished Georgian, Alexander H. Stephens, takes part in it, when it will probably end at the death of all parties.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Russia says that the Pope's letter to the Emperor William was written for the purpose of preventing the visit to Vienna of that monarch and the King of Italy.

IT is expected that a deputation of German Catholics will shortly arrive at the Vatican and will present to the Pope an address, each signature to which is written on a separate banknote. The banknotes used represent the sum of 50,000 florins.

SEVERAL Italian newspapers report that a number of Italian, French, Belgian, German and Austrian capitalists are about to form a company for the purchase of the convent property at Rome. Their intention is said to be to leave the monks and nuns in possession of the property and the convent buildings, and thus to render the law suppressing the religious orders at Rome illusory.

THE Marquis and Marchioness of Bute, accompanied by Monsignor Capel, have left England for Rome. It is said their visit is connected with the establishment of a Roman Catholic university in England, if the scheme receives the sanction of the Pope, the Roman Catholic aristocracy have promised to give large pecuniary assistance. The Marquis of Bute's contribution will be £500,000.

A LETTER from St. Petersburg describes the way in which large fortunes are made by railway contractors in Russia. Instead of paying to every laborer one rouble a day, as agreed on, the contractors pay only forty kopeks, deducting the rest for neglect or bad workmanship. Thus the contractors pocket thousands of roubles every day. Occasionally there are disturbances on account of this, but as the Government is very anxious to have the railways finished as soon as possible, the authorities take, almost always, the part of the contractors, and many a laborer has been flogged in order that the pockets of the contractors may be filled.

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or hernia is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so, and there are others again who are under mistaken impression for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a display-ment of one kind or another we are writing it is a certain fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

Window Glass

SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBELL
WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five hundred boxes on short notice. We select the best sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.
DUFF & CAMPBELL.

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO., 349 LIBERTY STREET, Have for Sale, in Store and to Arrive:
5 cars prime Oats.
10 cars Sealed Corn.
10 cars prime New Ear Corn.
2 cars Wheat.
100 sacks prime Timothy Seed.
In 6000 Heavy Striped India Sacks, to which we invite the attention of the trade.
Pittsburgh, November 1, 1873.

KEYSTONE
MARBLE WORKS.
For a Fine Monument, a Good Head Stone, or a Kinds of Work for the Cemeteries, go to
C. MILLER'S,
No. 45 Butler street, near the Cemetery Gate, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

Extraordinary BARGAINS.

WM. SEMPLE

Beginning Saturday, Nov. 22.

AT 70c,
Waterproof—superior goods—cheap at $1.00.

AT 18 3-4c,
Black Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins, about one-half former prices.

AT 25c,
Black and colored Poplins and Alpacas, prices that will astonish buyers.

AT 10 and 12 1-2c,
Dress Goods, new and desirable, also about one-half former prices.

AT $1.60,
Cheney Bro.'s best Black American Silk, an incredibly low price.

AT $3.00,
All-Wool Felt Suits, choice colors and trimmed.

AT $1.00,
Felt Skirts—$1.12½ and $1.25—a bargain indeed.

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

CARD.

The reduction in values that has taken place within the last few weeks in all kinds of Dry Goods has been enormous; prices of everything both in Foreign and Domestic Goods have declined so much that goods are selling today at much lower prices than ever before in the history of the dry goods trade.

We are pleased to announce to our customers and friends that we have fortunately been able to take advantage of the decline in the Eastern markets, and have purchased very largely at the reduced prices, and are now prepared to offer, and are now offering some of the most decided bargains that have ever been offered in this market. Our largely increased sales for the last few weeks convince us that the public appreciate our endeavors to furnish them GOODS AT LOW PRICES. That we are offering the bargains that we represent all who favor us with a call will be convinced of. Our stock is unusually full and complete. The Goods are all new and fresh, and the prices at least thirty per cent. lower than the goods have been sold within the last ten years. We are determined to move our immense stock as rapidly as possible, and will make prices that cannot fail to do it.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
AND
Nos. 172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

OFFICE UNION BRIDGE CO.,
Pittsburgh, September 12, 1873.

NOTICE TO RIVER MEN.

Notice is hereby given to those interested in the Navigation of the Allegheny river, that the Contractor for the Stonework of Union Bridge, across the Allegheny river at the Point, Pittsburgh, has commenced work. Pier No. 4 is located on north side of channel, distant 212 feet from shore. The other Piers will be located each 212 feet apart across the river to smoky Island. The Contractor will keep a RED LIGHT by night on the Channel Pier as a signal of danger.

By order of the Board of Directors.
F. W. SMITH, Chief Engineer.

Hazard Powder Company's
SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD.

At Low Prices.
SAFETY FUSE constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,)
PITTSBURGH.

Mackeown, Thompson & Co.
Successors to W. MACKEOWN & BRO.,
WHOLESALE
Drugs and Oils,
195 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Aug-MWF

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,
NO. 141 WOOD STREET,
Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in
Photograph and Picture Frames
which they offer at reasonable prices.
Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—1,600 pounds Double Extra New Buckwheat Flour, just received, put up in small sacks, for family use, and for sale at the Family Grocery store of
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.
Corner Liberty and 9th streets,
c24

DRY GOODS.

Extraordinary BARGAINS.

WM. SEMPLE

Beginning Saturday, Nov. 22.

IMMENSE STOCK!

New Dress Goods
VERY, VERY CHEAP.

BLANKETS,
From $2.00 per pair upward.
PRINTS
At 6½c, new style, good goods.
At 8½c, the newest and very best.
FLANNELS
Country Barred.....18½c
Yard Wide Barred.....20c
Red Twilled.....25c
SHAWLS
All kinds—really extraordinary bargains.
CASSIMERES
Good heavy and dark—37½c, 50c, up to $1.00, cheaper than ever.
COVERLETS,
Comfortables and Quilts,
At way down prices.

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

THE GREAT
CLOSING SALE
Is still going on at
Macrum & Carlisle's
27 Fifth Avenue.

Purchasers will save 25 to 50 per cent. Fresh and desirable goods selling at first cost. Many articles at less than half price.

Stocks Must be Reduced
To make a change of firm.

See the bargains in Parasols, Fans, Belts, Scarfs, Ribbons, Embroideries, Gloves, Shirts, Underwear, &c., &c.
NWF

H. J. LYNCH,
JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere
Sacques and Mantles,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.

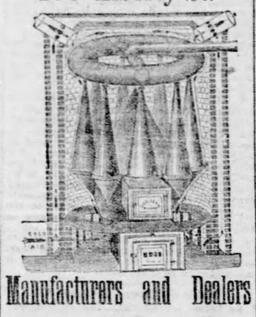
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS
REDUCED!
Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low.
Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
190 Liberty St.
AND
Nos. 172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.



Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.

THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

JOHN H. STEWART.....ROBT. H. PATTERSON
ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.
LIVERY, SALE AND
Commission Stables
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA

NEW CHROMO,
"CANNOT BE COAXED."
A splendid picture by Brown, given away by the
GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY,
26 FIFTH AVENUE
no13:28

DRY GOODS.

Extraordinary BARGAINS.

WM. SEMPLE

Beginning Saturday, Nov. 22,

FRESH STOCK.
VERY CHEAP. VERY CHEAP.

Ladies' Hosiery,
Men's Hosiery,
Children's Hosiery,
Ladies' Gloves,
Gents' Gloves,
Children's Gloves,
Millinery Goods,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Sash Ribbons,
Flowers and Plumes,
Ostrich Tips,
Feathers and Pompons,
Fringes and Gimps,
Neck Ruching,
Fancy Yarns,
Mixed Yarns,
Corsets, 37 1-2c,
Corsets, 75c, worth $1.25,
Ladies' Handkerchiefs,
Gents' Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Underwear,
Gents' Underwear,
Gents' White Shirts,
Gents' Colored Shirts,
Umbrellas, all kinds,
Ladies' Ties,
Gents' Ties,
Fancy Goods,
Toys, Toys,
Two Button Kid Gloves $1,
Army Blouses, Overcoats, and Soaks.
Real Bargains.

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
MILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE
Parlor and Cook Stoves,

Fine and Common Enamelled Grate Fronts. Fine and Common Enamelled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
206 and 208 Liberty Street

OFFICIAL---ALLEGHENY.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 21, 1873.
NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of LINCOLN AVENUE, from Allegheny avenue to Mrs. Painter's east line, and of BALSAM street, from Robinson street to the W. P. R. R., are now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until TUESDAY, December 23, 1873, when they will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notice for the payment of the same.
no21:d12 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, November 18, 1873.
NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of EAST STREET, from the Third ward line to Madison avenue, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, November 28th, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notice for the payment of the same.
no18:nd28 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, November 18, 1873.
NOTICE — THE ASSESSMENT FOR the construction of the Sewer on SANDUSKY STREET and WHISTON ALLEY, from Park Way to North Diamond street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, November 28, 1873, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
no18:n28

FINANCIAL.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
CAPITAL, $400,000.
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We rom ise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
jy2-d

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, W. B. Ingtree,
Jas. H. Hutchison, F. F. Smith,
A. V. Dumbold, Jno. W. Hussey,
Frank Krebs, H. Irwin.
Sam'l A. Long.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

FORSALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and C'ks Cash. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Stocks, Bonds, Mo rtgages and Commercial Paper bought and sold on commission.
Investors are requested to call for full information.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Gerstenlager, J. F. Hawksitz, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, F. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—Transactions non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
M. A. WANGER, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Neeb, M. A. Wanger,
Joseph Wagener, Joseph Dilg,
C. H. Love, J. C. Anderson,
W. K. Woods, C. Schaelpler,
James Irvin. NWF

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1873.

Money matters remain very much in the same condition as they have been for several weeks. There is a lack of confidence which injures and retards all business operations. There is, however, a generally hopeful feeling among our business men and a generous waiting upon each other. We are glad to notice that in these days there is very great consideration shown by creditors towards debtors, and this consideration will enable those over-come by the force of circumstances to realize upon their assets and come out of the difficulties by which they are now surrounded. Stocks in New York to-day have been comparatively steady, though making a decided advance. The highest prices for the present seem to have been reached, and it is not unlikely that next week lower prices will be ruling.

Gold, in consequence of continued warlike indications from Cuba and Spain, still keeps up. If war is declared, gold will advance to 50, and with rapid strides, consequent upon large issues of currency by the Government. Just at this time, a war might be of financial benefit to the country, and this panic soon be ended.

In Philadelphia stocks to-day were somewhat lower, Pennsylvania Railroad being quoted at 44¾.

In local stocks there is not much doing, and the sales that are made are at low figures.

The New York bank statement to-day is very favorable, as will be seen in the following differences from last week:

Loans, decrease	$ 655,900
Specie, increase	938,300
Legal tenders, increase	4,804,200
Deposits, increase	6,122,400
Circulation, decrease	57,900

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.	Sat'y.
Gold	109¾	110¾
U. S. 6's—1881—coupons	114¾	114¾
5-20's, 1864	108¼	108¾
" 1865	109¾	109¾
" 1867	110	110
" 1865 new	113¾	113¾
" 1868	114¾	114¾
" 1868—coupons	114	114¾
10-40's—coupons	107¾	107¾
Funded—coupons	109¾	110
Now 5 per cents	109	109¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	83	83¾
Erie	43	43
R. & P. E.	21¾	21¾
C. C. & I. C.	21¾	21¾
St. Paul	30¾	31
Do. preferred	55¾	55¾
Michigan Southern	70¾	70¾
Do. Central	77	78
North Western Common	92	93¾
Do. preferred	93¾	93¾
Rock Island	88	88¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	79¾	79¾
Pacific Mail	27¾	28¾
Western Union Telegraph	60¾	60¾
Ohio & Mississippi	24¾	24¾
Union Pacific	20¾	21¾
Toledo & Wabash	41	41¾
Illinois	111¾	111¾
Chicago and Alton	93	91
Adams Express	51	51
American Express	58	57¾
U. S. Express	57¾	57¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	95	95
I. C.	95	96
Panama	88¾	
Fort Wayne	86	86
Quicksilver	15	14
Canton	45	45
New Jersey Central	91	91¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	32¾	
Do preferred	70	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Friday.	Sat'y.
[illegible]	45	44¾
[illegible]	53¾	53
[illegible]	116	116
[illegible]	17	15¾
[illegible]	87¾	87¾
[illegible]	87	87
Lehigh Navigation	40¾	40¾
Lehigh Coal and Navigation	59	60
Reading dividend	49	49

New York, November 22, 1873.

The banks for the first time since the 20th, issued an official bank statement showing the differences from the condition of the previous week, as follows:

	Nov. 15.	Nov. 22.
Loans	$ 243,723,200	$248,067,300
Specie	16,630,400	17,568,700
Legal tenders	47,582,100	47,529,800
Deposits	161,844,800	167,967,200
Circulation	26,695,600	30,999,800

The above figures, the banks are reserve $848,250, and if the certificates are counted in the would be deficient $5,600,000 to the weekly statement, the 0,000 legal tender, and statement $33,000,000, ble shows the condition of compared with the week eptember:

	Sept. 20.	Nov. 22.
	$ 278,421,700	$248,067,300
	18,814,600	30,354,400
		17,568,700
	27,414,200	1,275,900
		27,299,800
		114,400
	198,040,100	167,967,200
		30,672,900
	34,207,900	30,899,800
		3,408,100

dearer during the afternoon business at 1 32 to 1-16.

At the close loans were made at 5@6. Foreign exchange was heavy and lower, closing at 106¾ for prime bankers' sixty days sterling and 108 for sight. Gold ranged from 109¾ to 110¼, and closed at the latter figure. The rates paid for carrying were 3-32, 1-16, 3-64, 7 and 7 per cent. gold. Clearances $69,583,000. The Sub-Treasurer disbursed to-day $530,000. The customs receipts for the week were $700,000. The total imports for the same time were $6,225,-000, of which $5,000,000 were general merchandise and the remainder dry goods. The specie shipments for the week were $530,000, principally in silver bars. The produce exports were over $7,500,000. Governments closed quiet and firm. State bonds were quiet at nominal prices.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation opened firm, but soon weakened, and prices declined ½ to 1¾ per cent. At the first call there was an improved feeling, and a partial recovery ensued, but later the market was lower and irregular. After one o'clock there was a general advance in prices ranging from ½ to 2¾ per cent. from the lowest point, the dealings also increasing at the final close. There was a slight reaction, but the market closed easily to-day. The leading features were Western Union, New York Central, Lake Shore and Wabash. The sales were 30,000 Western Union, 2,500 Union Pacific, 1,000 Wabash, 6,000 Pacific Mail, 300 Panama, 4,500 Ohio, 11,000 Central, 4,000 St. Paul, 13,000 Lake Shore, 1,000 St. Joseph, 2,500 Northwestern and 1,000 Rock Island.

Governments—U. S. coupons, 1881, 114¾; 5-20's, 62, 108¾; do. 64, 109¾; do. '65, 110; do. '65, new, 113¾; do. '67, 114¼; do. '68, 114¾; new 5s, 109¾; 10-40s, 108; currency 6's, 110.

State Bonds—Missouri, 87; Tennessee old, 71¾; 6's, new, 71¾; Virginia new, 37½; do. old, 35; North Carolina old, 22; do. new, 14.

Stocks—Quicksilver, 15¼; Adams Express, 54; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 63¾; American Express, 57½; United States Express, 57¾; Pacific Mail, 28¾; New York Central, 83¼; Erie, 43; do. preferred, 65; Harlem, 111½; do. preferred, 112; Michigan Central, 78; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 78; Northwestern common, 93; do. preferred, 93¾; Rock Island, 88; New Jersey Central, 91½; Wabash, 41¾; do preferred 65; Fort Wayne, 86; Terre Haute, 8; do preferred, 15; Chicago & Alton, 91; do preferred, 92; Ohio & Mississippi, 24¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 66; Burlington & Quincy, 68; Lake Shore, 70¾; Panama, 21; Illinois Central, 96; Union Pacific, 21¾; Central Pacific, 91¾; Union, 77½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 91¾; Hartford & Erie, 15¾.

LONDON, November 22, 3 P. M.—Consols, 92¾@93; 5-20s of '65, 93; do. of '67, 96¾; 10-40s, 91¾; new 5s, 91¾. Erie, 36¼.

PARIS, November 22.—Rentes 58f 50c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, November 22, 1873.

Trade in general merchandize, while it is fa from being active, is about all that can reasonably be expected; the demand for all of the leading articles of produce continues light, being restricted entirely to supplying immediate wants, and the fact that the merchants generally are refusing to sell only to cash or prompt short time buyers, is not without its effect in curtailing business. This being the case buyers have to grapple more closely to the amount of money they have in hand; those, who were ordinarily accustomed to have their accounts run from two to four and even six months, under a cloud their patronage is not desirable at a time like this, and while they may be sound enough, our merchants are refusing to fill their orders, unless they are accompanied by the necessary amount of greenbacks. Those who are known to be prompt in meeting their obligations are still able to obtain all the goods they want in short time, and by 30 days, but long winded or doubtful buyers, as a matter of intimidation have to plank down the cash.

PRODUCE—We can report regular jobbing sales at $1.50@2.50 ₱ brl for common to fair, and $3@4.50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—20@25c per gallon.

BEANS—$1.75@2.05 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll is still quotable at 25@28, and there is much inquiry for any other kind.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory, September make, 14@14¾ to the trade, and 15@15¾ in small lots. Prime New York Goshen, 15¾@16. The New York market was reported firmer on Friday.

CARBON OIL—Is quoted at 11½@12c by the barrel, and 13@13½ for single additional gallon.

CIDER—Is quiet and unchanged, $6 to $9 per brl, as to quality.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Jersey's at $10@12 ₱ brl, for good to choice.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples are in rather better supply and unchanged, 6@6c per ₱. Peaches, halves, 10@12.

EGGS—Pickled eggs are quoted all the way from 18 to 22c. Fresh are in fair demand, and selling at 22@25.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote spring wheat flours at $6.50@6.75 for Wisconsins, and $7@7.25 for Minnesotas; red winter wheat at $7@7.75 for fair to good, and $8 for choice.

GRAIN—There is not much inquiry for Wheat, although the receipts are quite large, continue meagre and prices remain unchanged; we repeat former quotations, $1.40@1.45 for red, and $1.50 @1.56 for amber and white. Corn is in limited supply and firmer, but unchanged, 46@48, as to quality. Rye—Corn scarce and quoted firm at 53@55 for new, and 58@60 for old. Shelled Corn, also in light supply, and some holders are asking higher rates, but we do not note any offerings. Oats $32@1 free in elevator. Bye, not much offering, and but very little inquiry for it. No movement in Barley; prime fall, of which there are very few offerings are very meagre, may be quoted at $1.35, and there is some inquiry for it, but brewers generally appear to have about all the stock they want for the present.

GROCERIES—Trade continues quiet, and the market, in a general way, presents but little that is really new. Sugars and Molasses and Coffees are reported steady at quotations, while Syrups and Molasses are dull; our merchants are offering the latter at lower rates than we refer to, nor did of the old before the new crop makes its appearance.

HOPS—Laclice Rio, 26¾@27c good to prime Java@28c; fair, 23@24c. Roasted one lb. packages 30c; Ex. C. 30¾.

SUGARS—Patent Out Loaf, 12¾c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¾; Ex. C, 10¾.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 70@72c; Prime 65@67.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina 9¾; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

SALMON—Sales at $1.65@5.

HONEY—Is selling at 30@35c.

HAY—The market is well supplied and rather dull, but prices remain unchanged; loaded on wharf and track, $18@22; loose, $20@27.

ONIONS—Selling in small lots at $4@4.50 per brl, as to quality.

POTATOES—The arrivals recently have been comparatively light, not in consequence of any scarcity, but because the cold weather rendered shipping hazardous; the supply, however, is still equal to the demand, and prices ruling unchanged good to prime Peach Blows, in bulk, on track, 55@60c, and 65@75 for mixed. Balti more Sweets, $1.00@1.50 per barrel.

POULTRY—Coming in freely, stocks accumulating and prices are weak and drooping; dressed Turkeys, 18@20c; dressed Chickens, 14@16.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar cured Hams, 9 Sugar Cured Shoulders, 6¾; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 11½c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 12½. Beef tongues, $1.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 5½c. Bacon Sides, 6½c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 6½c. Clear Sides, 6½@7c. Mess Pork, $15.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres, 9. Do. half bbls, 9½c. Do. bbls 9¾. Country Lard, in kegs, 8½c. Do. in 10 lb. tins, 10. In 5 lb. pails 12¼c ₱ pound. Do. in 3 lb pails 12¾c. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¼. Ham Sausage, 10.

PEAS—$1.65@1.75 ₱ bushel.

RAGS—Quoted at 2¾@3c.

SEEDS—Timothy—$4.60 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $4.85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax Seed, unchanged at $1.85@1.90. Nothing doing in either Clover or Timothy.

TALLOW—Quoted at 6¾@7.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 93@ 95c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, } SATURDAY, November 22, 1873.

ARRIVALS.

Following are arrivals of the different kinds of stock for the week, and to afford a comparison we append those of the preceding week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	286 cars	304 cars
Hogs	39 "	183 "
Sheep	31 "	46 "
Horses	3 "	7 "
Mules	3 "	2 "
Total	653 "	570 "

CATTLE.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were 13 cars less than last week, making the lightest "run," if we mistake not, we have had since last spring or winter, and but little over one half what it has been ordinarily, and within the past few weeks. It was evident at the opening, in the early part of the week, that the supply was destined to be a light one, and this together with the improved character of the eastern arrives, infused renewed life and energy into buyers, and they bought everything that offered almost as fast as it arrived, and at an advance of from ¼ to ¾ a cent per ₱. The quality of the cattle, as a rule, was common; the bulk of the supply consisting of common and to medium grades of strictly prime shipping steers, from all that we could learn, there was not a single shipment sent this week. There were a number of big heavy cattle, but they were mostly rough, not the kind wanted by regular eastern shippers, but as already stated, all kinds sold readily enough, and at a sharp advance, in consequence of the very limited demand. Prime to extra 1,400@1,500 steers may be fairly quoted at 5¼@5½; we heard of nothing having been sold above 5¾, but it was because the right kind of stock was not to be found, and not for want of buyers. Prime 1,250@1,350 steers, 5@5¼; good 1,100@ 1,200, 4¾@5; common to medium, 3¾@4; inferior, including bulls, old cows &c., &c., 2½@3

Some dealers predict that the advance will cause a heavy run for this coming week, and if such should prove to be the case, there will undoubtedly be a reaction, but this does not necessarily follow, as the market is in a different shape now from what it was before the panic. The advices from the east within the last day or two are less favorable—our New York dispatch of Friday quoted a decline of half a cent.

SHEEP.

The arrivals were remarkably light, but 31 cars, in cars less than last week, and mostly very common in point of quality; of strictly prime it was generally conceded that there had not been a single bunch on sale this week. With such a limited supply the market, as a matter of course, was more favorable for sellers, and prices may be quoted up at least 25 cents per cwt. Prime to extra fine wool 200 lbs. would have brought 5¾@6c 2 lbs. quoted at 4¾@5; 8 @25 lbs. 4¾@4¾; 200@250 lbs. 4¾@4¾. It is well to bear in mind that there is no increase in the demand, and that the advance was caused wholly by the very meagre supply; if there should be large receipts next week, the market will probably react again, as it is not very strong at best—shippers do not usually buy very many at this season of the year.

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs, as will be seen, were 101 cars in excess of those of last week, and this being the case, the market ruled in favor of buyers; prices, as compared with last week, declined from 40 to 50c per cwt, and as there were quite a number in the pens unsold to day, that would either have to be shipped on to first market or held over until next week, the probabilities is that there will be a further shrinkage before the week is out. Prime corn fed hogs, such as are bought for shipment to Philadelphia, sold to day at 4,40, and common to prime Yorkers at 4@4 15@4,30. The quality was by no means as good as it has been recently, the supply of good fat hogs being comparatively light, while of the common and medium grades there was a decided increase. The arrivals at Chicago have been remarkably heavy, within the past few days, but the packers seem to be taking them as fast as they arrive, hence, the decline in prices, did not amount to much.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM GAZETTE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, November 22, 1873.

The Crude market has stiffened up considerably within the past few days, owing to the agitation of the project to stop development, and thereby curtail production, and prices have advanced 8 to 10 cts per bbl; sales were reported as having been made yesterday at 82¾ ₱ bbl by 48@50¾c; secured 50@90c; superfine and extra pulled $1@$2.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 22.—The jobbing distribution continues fairly satisfactory, but business is quiet with commission houses. The market for cotton goods has been unsettled by the reduction of Lonsdale bleached shirtings to 12½c. Hope to 10¾c, Blackstone AA to 11¾c, and Androscoggin L to 12¾c. Other price reductions are anticipated. Prints are in steady request for standard makes, and job lots of blankets are more active and firmer.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, November 22.—Cattle: receipts 614; market very dull; prices a little better than nominal at $5@5.75 for extra steers; $4.25@4.75 for common to fair extra steers; $4.25@4.75 for common to fair; shipments 1,058. Hogs: receipts 18,721; market opened active and 10c higher, but with the shippers the principal buyers at $3.90@4.10; packers paid $3.70@4.00; closed dull; shipments 7,621.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car lumber, Dunbar & Co; 2 barrels whisky, Weller Bro; 15 cases tobacco, B H Voskamp & Co; 2 box mdse, J Pollard; 3 kegs paint, George Palmer; 5 bris cider, 19 crks a butter, 6 packages sundrs, Voigt M & Co; 1 car hay, 2 kegs a butter, D McMillan; 1 car e steel, Diesser W & Co; 1 car stone, J L L Knox, 1 keg 10 bris oat meal, P W Jenkins; 1 do sundrs, Bahmer Bro & Co; 12 do apples, L J Blanchard; 13 bags barley, Lewis and 2 cases cigars, T J Wallace; 1 do, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 5 bris cider, J Graff; 3 do, A Reese; 10 kegs o meal, J Porterfield; 1 box d goods, H J Lynch; 3 boxs w glass, Knox K & Co; 6 carriages, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R R.—100 bris flour, D Wolf; 2 do, Marshall K & Co; 25 bris flour, Hoer & S; 10 produce, Loh & C; do, Voigt M & G; do, Adams W & P; 2 bris apples 1 do nuts, J D Macklin; 10 bags flour, Hulton C & Co; 10 do, J Porterfield; 5 do, S Brown; 15 do, Caskey & S; 25 bris flour, Hoer & S; 25 do oil, B Clark; 1 do, do brick, J Cuthbert; 70 bris salt, J H Lippencott; 75 cases e fruit, 400 bxs cheese, Braden & P; 2 cars oil, Clipper Oil Co; 40 bris butter, Voigt M & G; 100 do flour, Schomaker & Co; 50 tres lard, 1 car hams, R Owens; 1 do, Res H & K; 1 do lead, Pahnemeyer H & S; 140 do nickles, Voigt M & G; 1 do scrap, Mullins & M.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—21 sks oats, F Schield; 30 do barley, J Gangwich; 1 iron lathe 1 bx machinery, Jones & L; 8 bris d apples, W H Graff & Co; 6 kegs whutter, H Riddle Son & Co; 300 sks meal, A Harmey & Co; 46 bris lar, Tar & C Works; 20 do cement, Laing & McK; 1 car re feed, W H Sanford; 1 car flour, H L Hulk, V Ludwig; 1 do bay, Bricker & Son; 63 bris b hams, H H Myers & Co; 4 do whisky 1 do to wine, Hemphill & Co; 20 kegs plat feet, Res H & K; 25 s machines, W Sumner & Co; 1 car wheat in bulk, Gilmore H & Co, Marshall K & Co; 2 do s iron, Jones & L; 1 do staves, J Potz.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—35 bris apples, J Herbert; 80 do do, Voigt M & G; 1 car s pipe, J Benoe; 1 case cigars, H Landis; 150 sks shelled corn, Hippley; 250 bris flour, R Knox & Son; 8 cars staves, Reis & Pringle; 1 car lead, Hack & S; 1 car mail, J & C Dippie; 99 sks oats, J C Thompson; 20 bris flour, H Lenz; 25 do, 7 bgs do, J Hippley, Jones & L; 2 cars lead, Beymer B & Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—6 cars wheat, Marshall K & Co; 1 do, Oldfather and Co.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

J Reamer, m	1	Nimick & Co, m	1
J W Porter, m	1	Brown & Co, m	1
Zug & Co, m	4	Isabella Furnace, o	1
Total	6		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace, o	15	Lesdell & Co	2
McKnight D & Co, o	4	Isabella Furnace, o	1
Zug & Co, o	2	Caughey & H, o	1
Wilson G & Co, o	1	W Clark & Co, o	1
Redbank Furnace, o	4		
Total	29		

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND.
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyres, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,
BRASS, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC.
W. J. HAMMOND,
Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh Pa.

RIVER PACKETS.

LOUISVILLE.
For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
LEAVES WEDNESDAY, THE 26 INST.
THE STEAMER
Comet and Barges.
WM. McCLINTOCK, Master
JOHN M. HARPER, Clerk
Will give Through Bills Lading to Memphis, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, St. Joseph, Mo.; Council Bluffs, Ottumwa, Sioux City, Jefferson, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Kansas; Denver, Col. For Freight, apply on board, or to
GHRIEST & MACKEY, Agents,
Corner Water and Market streets.
Pittsburgh and Louisville Packet.
NEW ORLEANS.
For Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans Direct.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 1st—5 P. M.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT
A No. 1 FREIGHT STEAMER
PARAGON.
JOHN J. DARRAGH, Master
JAS. REES, Jr., Clerk
Will have no passenger accommodations.
GHRIEST & MACKEY, Agents,
Corner Water and Wood streets.

STEAMSHIPS.
PASSAGE TO AND FROM
EUROPE.
A. M. BARR,
143 Smithfield Street,
Agent for Inman, White Star, National, Union State Line and Allan Line of steamers. Passengers booked from Pittsburgh to Liverpool, Queenstown & c once a week and from New York and Liverpool, call here if they desire, every day. Drafts issued on England, Ireland, Scotland, and all the principal towns in Europe from £1 and upward.
Packages sent promptly to any part of Europe. Foreign Gold and Silver bought. Collections promptly made.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturday until 12 M. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. oc25

COAL AND COKE.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morgan streets, 19th Ward, Allegheny City. Also, Coal Office, Ninth ward, also on Second street, Eighth ward, and at the Depot, Second street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Pittsburgh Steel Works, Pittsburgh; Jones & Laughlins, Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hogan, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, Morrison & Co., Singer, Nimick & Co., Lyon, Shorb & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allegheny Depot, Pittsburgh Depot, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Allegheny Valley Railroad. jy2-d

COAL! COAL! COAL!
Dickson, Stewart & Co.
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office and Yards—507 Liberty Street.
Particular attention given to filling orders for the Steamers. nov3

SAMUEL C. GRIER & CO.,
Nos. 5 and 6 Diamond Alley,
COAL,
NUT C AL AND SLACK.
Office and yards—Cor. Grant avenue and Ft. W. R. R Crossing, and cor. Rebecca and Ridge streets, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Prompt attention given to filling orders. sm28

BRIDGE WORK.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.
The Union Iron Works,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bridge Iron, Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,
Girders, Channel Iron,
Angles, Plates, Axles,
Post Iron, Bplice Bars,
Merchant Bar, Forging, &c. and Works, 29th Street,
PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—87 Broadway, New York.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh
No. 426 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
No. 511 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL---PITTSBURGH.

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, November 15 1873.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 2 per cent. of the OUTSTANDING WATER EXTENSION BONDS of the City of Pittsburgh will be paid if presented at this office (November 1st, 1873.
E. J. McEWAN, Controller.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 20, 1873.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Assessment for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Hope street, from Millenberger street to Glenwood street, Seventeenth street, from Fifth avenue to Townsend street; Fountain and Tunnel streets, from Seventh avenue to Webster avenue; Cedar Alley, from Twenty-Second street to Twenty-third street, and Carey alley, from Twenty-third street to Twenty-fourth street, Southside, from Centre avenue to Kirkpatrick street, are now ready for examination and correction and will remain at this office for ten (10) days when they will be returned to the City Treasurer for collection.
nov20 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 38 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall Wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

HARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield Stree

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson
beg to inform their friends, patients, and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their head office,
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Premature Decay," being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the Jefferson Medical College, 307 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added much important and useful matter, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address
DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
All orders will receive immediate attention. Consultation free. Office hours from 9 to 4. jy26-d&w

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. Has Diploma to the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in the city, and has cured over 5,000 cases.
For circulars, etc., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 7 A. M., Sundays excepted. feb7-1y

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only reliable and perfect Dye. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Produces immediately a beautiful glossy black or brown, and leaves the hair soft, clean, soft and beautiful. The genuine signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.
CHAS. BATCHELOR, Prop., N. Y.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.—Happy relief for young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.—An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. oc27-1y&d

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 260 pages, Price, One Dollar—A book for private reading, containing medical and physiological rules for production, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequences and remedies. Sent to any address, free of charge, by mail, sent securely sealed. Address,
WHITTIER,
296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRESCRIPTION FREE FOR THE speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or exposure. Any druggist can fill the prescription. Address Dr. E. HILTON & CO., Chardonatt, Ohio. 20-1y&d

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

LAING & M'KALLIP,
Dealers in
Grain, Flour, Feed, Baled Hay, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.
Also, Wilkesbarre Anthracite Coal.
347 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

C. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Groceries, Teas,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
NO. 396 PENN STREET,
Goods delivered to the city free of charge.

COLORADO FLOUR
We have this day received 1 car
Fancy Family Flour
Superior to any Fancy St. Louis, to be had only of
Watt, Lang & Co.,
172 and 174 Wood street.

WILLIAM M. GORMLY,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
(White Front,) 215 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
From the above notice it will be seen that I have succeeded Mr. JAMES GORMLY in the Produce Commission business. I respectfully tender my services to shippers and others, and by prompt attention to business and a share of your patronage, hope to merit the same.
AUGUST 5. W. M. GORMLY.
au5

H. M. CALDWELL,
Commission Merchant,
And Dealer in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for shipment and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. oct28

D. M'Millan & Co.,
Commission Merchants
And dealers in Seeds, Flour, Grain of all kinds, Hay, Straw and Potatoes in car load lots.
No. 370 PENN AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 Liberty Street,
Patterson's Block. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Flour, Grain and Feed House
OF
R. KNOX & SON,
50 WEST DIAMOND,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

George Stewart,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale and Retail dealer in
FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE,
No. 11 WEST OHIO STREET, Allegheny City
Orders for shipment promptly attended. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. mh13-1y

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
ASHLEY STOVES,
And dealers in heat bronze stove, LOUIS FLUME, No. 19 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of FOREIGN A

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1873.

LATEST NEWS.

NEW YORK.

Justice Dealt out to "Boss" Tweed.

TWELVE YEARS IN PRISON.

Tammany Thieves Receiving Their Dues at Last.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION INDICTED

NEW YORK, November 22, 1873.

Tweed Sentenced.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was densely packed this morning, owing to the interest in the Tweed case. The counsel for the prosecution and defense were all present. Tweed entered the room, followed by two deputy sheriffs, who have been his custodians since his conviction. Judge Graham began his argument on the motion to arrest judgment, holding that an act of the Legislature took the power of audit from the Board of Supervisors and creating a Board of Audit, of which Tweed was a member.

This and all other points raised by Mr. Graham were over-ruled by the Court. When he concluded his address, which was after the recess, Mr. Tremaine moved. "That the prisoner be sentenced on each separate count in the indictment, subject only to such modifications as the Judge in his clemency might make." Mr. Graham struggled to avert the penalty asked for, and failing, gave way to his emotions. Tweed himself seemed much affected.

The counsel having concluded their arguments, Judge Davis said it would be unmanly in him to seek to evade an apparent conflict between the views expressed on the first trial of the prisoner and those entertained by the Court. He said he entered upon the present trial holding the views entertained at the first trial, that prisoner could be sentenced, if found guilty, to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $250, but he had changed those views, after consulting all accessible authorities on the subject. After stating that by the verdict of the jury the number of convictions were fifty-one, he said: "If any one thing is agreeable to me it is for me to pass such judgment, be mistaken, for I would have been glad had the acquittance of this position fallen upon other shoulders. I shall not shrink from any feeling of its harshness or severity to prevent the performance of my simple duty. Nevertheless I have the power, and in pronouncing sentence I shall endeavor to exercise it so as to temper justice in some degree with mercy. It is deeply to be regretted that the Legislature has not provided a long sentence and punishment, to characterize offences of the kind in different forms, and fix the penalty for each offence where committed in different forms from those which may be imposed by our statutes. Public officers who rob the people by appropriating public moneys and allow others to do so through their instrumentality or connivance are unfortunately in the state of our law not to be subjected to heavy punishment by imprisonment in the State prison, but escape under the forms of indictment for misdemeanor, subject for each to pay a penalty of $250 or a single year in the penitentiary. Under a general verdict, this would be all the Court could impose, notwithstanding that he took for his own use more than a million dollars in the manner described. If there was a general verdict rendered, the Court could only impose the limited per formance of rendering judgment of $250 fine and one year's imprisonment for the audacious robbery of the city and county of more than one million dollars. Under the verdict the Court has larger powers, which it will exercise, and I hope with prudence and due regard to the interests of the public and the example to be made."

Tweed was then ordered to stand up, which he did slowly, and on being asked if he had anything to say why the sentence should not be pronounced, replied, almost inaudibly, "Nothing," his counsel adding "He has spoken through his counsel."

Judge Davis then resumed: "Wm. M. Tweed, you stand convicted by a verdict of a jury of twelve honest men, of a large number of crimes charged against you, united in one indictment, and that verdict, in the opinion of the Court, should not have been obtained without a violation of the oaths which the jury had taken, an utter disregard of the obligations under which they rested to speak the truth and the whole truth. With all the opportunity you had, had you faithfully performed your duties to the public to win honor and the respect of the whole community, you saw fit to pervert the opportunity you possessed and the powers with which you were clothed in a manner more wicked, more infamous, and more outrageous than any instance of a like character which the whole history of the civilized world contains. Instead of protecting the public, you plundered it instead of standing guard, where the law placed you, over the Treasury of your county, you threw that treasury open, not merely to your own rapacity, but also to the avarice of your associates, under circumstances which developed transparent that you were engaged in a concerted conspiracy to plunder the treasury of this county, in which yourself and your associates in crime were principally to benefit. The evidence on this subject will leave no manner of doubt in the minds of any. The commencement of it all was the entering by you on those duties as President of the Board of Audit on the 5th of May. The very next day after that your career of plunder began, and from that day forward consecutively till the whole one hundred and ninety accounts before that Board had been audited and certified, and warrants issued and the money paid the evidence is conclusive that the whole proceedings were instituted to carry out a concerted plan to enrich yourself and those associated with you. If there was no other testimony, that, in my judgment, would be conclusively established by the fact that on each of these several claims, as they were passed on and ultimately paid, your share of the plunder was clearly fixed and prescribed at 24 per cent., while the share of your associates has been fixed by a somewhat similar standard of plunder. It is impossible to believe that the distribution of the one hundred and ninety claims in which the moneys were received on these warrants that just 24 per cent. of each sum should always be allotted to you without an understanding in advance by a concerted arrangement that this exact sum should be your fixed proportion of the moneys of which the county had been plundered. It is in vain to suggest that your trial and conviction have been the result of any partisan feeling, and that this was after all, as one of the jurors who was summoned on the panel expressed it, a struggle between the 'ins and the outs.' No! The whole struggle has been a struggle between "honesty and fraud, between virtue and crime."

The Judge here, in vindication of the non-partisan nature of the prosecution, alluded to the times in first giving the figures to the light, and to the great assistance rendered by Charles O'Conor and Samuel J. Tilden in the preparation of the legal proceedings, and continued: "It would be wrong and unjust to entertain for a moment the idea that your conviction has been the result of persecution at the hands of any person or party. It has been the result of evidence so clear and plain that never have I seen a case where the evidence was so utterly overwhelming and where it was so impossible for a jury to fail to come to a just and conclusive verdict. Through the whole of this trial you remained, up to the very moment of your conviction, as calm and serene as though you relied upon your innocence, when it was overwhelmingly apparent to all that your serenity was only that of audacity, that confidence in the omnipotence of corruption, rather than a reliance upon your innocence. I shall now proceed to pronounce the sentence which